

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretext.—Washington.

POETRY.
From the U. S. Gazette.

WINTER.

The spirit of tempest and storm
Comes bleak from his home in the North.
The snow wreath he shakes from his form
As he hurries his chariot forth.

Crashing loud on the hurricane's voice
We hear him approach from afar,
While his mantle of glittering ice
Hurtles over the wheels of his car.

He carries not stops in his speed,
While he throws off his beautiful gems—
There is nothing his spell can impede,
When the current of Nature he stems.

Yet blessings are veiled in each tear
That hangs on his cold frozen cheeks;
His presence makes up the full year,
And Spring e'er his glory bespeaks.

For sure as his mantle of snow
Lays broad over valley and plain,
So sure will the glad Farmer know
That gold swells his garner of grain.

Yea! Winter! thou frigid thou art,
Enveloped in storm and in gloom,
Prolific and kind is thy part,
To adorn Holy Nature in bloom.

And moral instruction we find
In thy picture of seeming decay,
To improve the intelligent mind,
That Life must in time pass away.

The Spring of our childhood is o'er,
Our Summer and Autumn have fled,
The dreams of our youth are no more,
And Winter appears in their stead.

But sweet is the heavenly thought,
When the harvest-home trumpet shall sound,
That we lived but to die as we ought,
And among the triumphant are found.

AMERICAN HARP.

WINTER.

How Things were.—What would be
The surprise of our pilgrim fathers,
If they could witness the effeminate luxury
Of their children! Coffee and tea were
Known to them only as the most uncom-

mon luxuries. It would do to tell of for
years, as an epoch in life, by the person
who had sat down to a table where these

drinks were furnished. The first tea
used in America, N. H. was sent from
Boston to the minister. The minister's

family, not being acquainted with the
manner of using the luxury, boiled it in
a pot and sipped it as broth. They prob-

ably found their tea broth less palatable
as well as nutritious, than their favorite
bean porridge.

Johnson says of the farmers of Lynn—
'The chiefest corn they planted was Indi-

an grain. And let no man make a jest
of pumpkins, for with this the Lord was
pleased to feed his people, to their good

content, till corn and cattle were increas-

ed.' In clothing the same simplicity pre-

valled. A fur hat and a pair of boots
generally lasted a man his life time, and

nobody but old men thought of owning
such an article of apparel as a great coat.

A writer in the Old Colony Memorial
says, 'I recollect a neighbor of my father,

who had four sons between nineteen and
thirty years of age. The oldest got a

pair of boots, the second a surcoat, the
third a watch, and the fourth a pair of

silver buckles. This made a neighbor-

hood talk, that the family were on the
high road to idleness.'

As to their ridings it was all done on
horseback. The wife rode to meeting

on a pillion behind her husband, and car-

ried her child in her arms; if they had
one. No young woman then thought it

Australia, the Penal Colony.—The
history of the penal colony, at Australia

must be regarded as extraordinary. It is
situated on the largest island in the

world, and was visited by Captain Cook,
in 1770. He then called it Botany Bay.

It was colonized by the English in 1778,
and a portion of the settlement is made

use of as a penal colony for convicts.—
In 1838, no fewer than 336 ships arrived

at New South Wales, nearly all from
Great Britain, while in 1839, the imports

into Sydney amounted to between \$5,
000,000 and \$6,000,000, and the ex-

ports to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,
000. The island is 2700 miles long and

2000 wide. Sydney is the capital, and has
about 30,000 inhabitants. At a safe

estimate, in that town only a few
months back, \$100 per foot were obtain-

ed in some cases, and others sold at the
rate of \$150,000 per acre. The original

lots, on which Sydney is built, were
given to the early convicts, in the hope

of inducing them to become industrious
and independent. So highly were they

regarded by the majority, however, that
one, more far-seeing than the rest, pur-

chased the whole from his companions,
for two puncheons of rum. This man

eventually died worth \$300,000 per an-

num, although 26 or 30 years before, he
had been transported for stealing geese

from a common in England. He lived in
great splendor towards the close of his

life, his table being furnished with every
luxury. Among those who depended

upon his bounty, was a clergyman who
said grace at his table, and who had

been transported for the crime of forgery!

William Tell Outdone.—Several of
the feats of the skill and daring of the

Chinese are, to the uninitiated, truly as-
tonishing, for instance, two men from

Nankin, appear in the streets of Canton,
one places his back against a stone or

wooden fence, the upper part of his per-
son being divested of clothing. His as-

sociate, armed with a large knife, re-
fuses to a distance, say one hundred

feet. At a given signal the knife is thrown
with an unerring aim, in the direction

of the person opposite, to within a hair's
breadth of his neck, immediately below

his ear. With such certainty of success is
the blow aimed, and so great is the con-

fidence reposed by the one in the skill of
the other, that not the slightest uneas-

A Healthy Town.—We learn from
the Baire Gazette, that in the town of Da-

na, Massachusetts, which contains 600 in-
habitants, for the last four years, there

have not been deaths to the amount of
one per cent, a year. There were living

here at the commencement of the pres-
ent year, one person 77 years old, one

78, one 80, two 81, four 82, two 83 (twin
brothers,) two 85, one 87, one 88, one

92, one 95, and one 96, in all seventeen
persons over 77 years of age, averaging a

little over 84 years.

The New Orleans Picayune describes
a method of writing letters of introduction

recently invented and practiced exten-
sively by mercantile houses, by which cor-

respondence is kept by each of the two
corresponding houses. When a letter of

recommendation is asked from one to the
other, the key sheet is placed over a blank

sheet, and such communication as he
chooses to make is written through the

holes. The sentences are then filled out
in such a way as to satisfy the one who

asks for the letter. On being presented
the letter is read by the key, which may

quite a different face on the matter
than that seen by the one introduced.—
This may be convenient, but it certainly

is not upright or honest dealing.

Superstitious Fear.—A fire occurred
at Church's paper mills (Conn.) last

week, when the flames, reflected by a
dancing snow storm, seemed so brilliant

an illumination in the streets of New Ha-

ven that the Millionaires of that good city
thought the end of the world had come.

Several congregations rushed into the
streets. Mr. Greely, who was lecturing,

lost half his audience. One minister
gravely asserted the Day of Judgment

was at hand, and the usually quiet citi-
zens were in a great commotion until the

cause of the phenomenon was discovered.

The Last of Steady Habits.—In Man-

chester, Hartford county, Connecticut, a
few days since, a Mr. Morris, the man-

ager of a circulating company, was fined
ten dollars for giving an exhibition. The

charge was that 'said Morris, with force
and arms, and with a view of gain, did

cause certain females, dressed in women's
clothes, to whirl around swiftly on one

foot, with the other extended at right an-

The North Western Boundary Line.—
The Oregon Territory.—Scarcely have

the difficulties attending the adjustment
of our North Eastern boundary been made

the subject of pacific negotiation, before
those connected with the Northern bound-

ary of Oregon, assume an importance
in the public eye. In the Ashburton

treaty, this was not settled, and conse-
quently it must be the subject of future

diplomatic, and is now a matter of nego-

tiation between the two countries. It
will, however, be probably brought to a

definite issue by the provisions of the bill
introduced by Mr. Linn in the United

States Senate. This authorizes the erec-

tion of a line of military posts from the Ar-

kansas and Missouri rivers to the entrance
of the Oregon Valley, and at the mouth

of the Columbia; provides a grant of 640

acres to every white male settler, who
shall locate on, and cultivate lands for five

years, with an addition of 100 acres each
to the wife and children of the settler;

requires the appointment of agents; and
appropriates \$100,000 to carry out its

provisions; extends the jurisdiction of Iowa
over the Oregon territory, and provides

for the delivery of British subjects arres-

ted west of the Rocky mountains, under
the provisions of the laws. The ques-

tion of original right is doubtful, though
England has squatted there since 1813

but the carrying out the law, extending
the jurisdiction of laws, will soon settle

the question of true sovereignty. In
every point of view this is an important

law, and we hope to see a high ground
taken and maintained in defence of what

are clearly our national rights. Ask
nothing but justice and submit to no in-

justice.—Forum.

Henry Clay!—Onward, Right On!
In noticing the change which is evi-

dent in the feelings of the south-west
towards Henry Clay, now that the mis-

er of prejudice and the calamities of war
are removed, and contrasting the differ-

ence of his reception in twelve years ago
with what it has lately been, when the

cold suspicion, the deep hate, the rooted
prejudice, has all passed away, and polit-

ical friends and opponents alike press

In extending to the Sandwich Islands
the desired recognition, it is to be under-

stood that this Government seeks no pe-
culiar advantages, no exclusive control

over the Hawaiian Government, but is
content with its independent existence,

and anxiously wishes for its security and
prosperity. This forbearance, under the

circumstances of the very large intercourse
of our citizens with those islands, would

justify this Government, says the Mes-

sage, in making a decided remonstrance
against the adoption of any opposite poli-

cy by any other Power. The President
adds:—

Under the circumstances, I recommend to
Congress, to provide for a moderate allow-

ance to be made out of the Treasury to the
Consul residing there, that, in a Government

so new and a country so remote, American
citizens may have respectable authority to

which to apply for redress in case of injury
to their persons and property; and to whom

the Government of the country may also
make known any acts committed by Ameri-

can citizens of which it may think it has a
right to complain.

The adoption of some mode of extend-

ing our commercial relations with China
is deemed advisable on account of recent

events which have occurred in that
empire. The hostilities for some time

carried on between England and China
have resulted in a treaty by which four

important ports, hitherto shut against for-

eign commerce, have been opened to
British merchants. This treaty provides

neither for the admission nor the exclu-

sion of the ships of other nations. It
would seem, therefore, says the Mes-

sage, that it remains with every other
nation, having commercial intercourse

with China, to seek to make proper ar-

rangements for itself with the Govern-

ment of that empire in this respect.

The courtesy shown to our squadron
in the Chinese seas, no longer since when

a high dignitary of the Empire paid a
visit to the Commodore, renders it very

probable that a favorable hearing would
be given to any just representation on

the part of our Government for the exten-

From the Baltimore American.
The British in Afghanistan.—An officer

in the British army in Afghanistan furnish-

es the following account of the march of the
invaders towards Gornee and Cabul. The

details of such a warfare as the writer de-
scribes, show how terrible is the retribution

which British vengeance inflicts upon a dis-

comfited enemy that has dared once to tri-
umph:

'The enemy, of whom about a hun-

ded were horgemen, were posted on the
outskirts of a small village, situated on

the bank of a deep ravine, the bed of a
mountain torrent, about half a mile in their

rear, and towards their right a small fort,
surrounded by walled gardens and vine-

yards, sat close upon the bank of another
ravine, running parallel to the former.

The land between the two is a narrow
spur, sloping gently down from a rocky

promontory of the range of mountains
called the Sufed Koh. Our force amount-

ed to about 2,000 infantry, 6 guns, and
500 cavalry. Notwithstanding our superi-

or number, the Afghans waited till we
approached within a thousand yards, when

the guns opened upon them, and they al-

most immediately took to flight.

'The enemy, however, were not to
be overtasked. On reaching the fort they

divided into two parties, one occu-

ping the ravine on the left, the other tak-

ing refuge in a village higher up the
spur. We followed the latter. The

cavalry had reached the village before us,
and we found it deserted. Here we waited

for nearly an hour till the remainder
of our slowly moving force came in sight,

and then pushed on to another village
situated close under some low rocky

peaks, just out from the hills. This
also was abandoned on our approach, the

enemy leaving in their hurry, a number
of tents and ammunition, which they had

supposed to be in a secure place. We
found them, however, posted on the tops

of the rocks, whence they poured down
a pretty sharp fire. As soon, therefore,

as the column came up, they were silenced
and driven to the higher part of the

range of hills, and there the pur-

villains I never heard of, but our tree-cutting, together with the report of the fight, has had the intended effect. They are now anxious to conclude, and are bringing in lots of supplies.

Postage—Proposed modification.—The Postmaster General, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, has submitted a plan for a new modification of the present rates of postage, so as to adapt the scale to the Federal postage. Under the law of 1825, now in force, the following are the rates of letter postage:—Upon a single letter, any distance not over thirty miles, six cents; over 30 to 80, ten cents; over 80 to 150, twelve and a half cents; over 150 to 400, eighteen and three quarters cents; over 400, twenty five cents.

In place of this, the following scale of distances and rates is proposed:—Upon a single letter for any distance not over 30 miles, five cents; over thirty to 100, ten cents; over 100 to 220, fifteen cents; over 220 to 400, twenty cents; over 400, twenty five cents.

It is supposed that this alteration may cause a slight diminution in the revenue of the Department. The calculation, however, cannot pretend to much accuracy. The Report suggests the propriety of charging the lowest rate of letter postage upon what are designated "drop letters." This is a class of letters which are usually sent from one place to another, by private conveyance, and are dropped or deposited in the post office for delivery.

If Congress would relieve the Department from the amount now paid annually for railroad transportation, by a permanent arrangement with the great leading lines of intercommunication, and also regulate the franking privilege, and retain it within proper limits, the Post Master General declares that he would be prepared to recommend a further reduction of letter postage to ten cents for all letters over thirty miles. This would be a very beneficial change. The policy of forming permanent arrangements with the great rail road lines for the transportation of the mail, commends itself strongly to the Government, even without the consideration of a reduced letter postage. Such a proposed reduction makes it still more desirable. The rates in England have been reduced even lower than the scale here mentioned. But with our extensive territory, and less dense population, we cannot expect that the English rates would furnish revenue enough to meet the expenses of the department. Some reduction, however, might be made, we doubt not, to advantage. *Balt. Amer.*

Legislative Impertinence.—There is a set of legislators in the General Assembly of Ohio (and not in Ohio only) who seem to imagine that their duty consists chiefly in directing Congress what to do. As if there were not home legislation enough requiring their attention, these aspiring legislators are constantly expending the legislation of the Union.

At the present session of the General Assembly, resolutions of instruction have been introduced relative to the bankrupt law, the tariff law, refunding a fine to Gen. Jackson, the apportionment law, and we know not how many other subjects.

We have been accustomed to believe that our State Senators and Representatives were elected to legislate for Ohio, and that our United States Senators and Representatives were elected to represent the wants and wishes of one State in the Congress of the Union. We had supposed that some salutary State legislation was needed in Ohio at this time. But it seems, according to the notions of some of our Senators, that our Legislature is constituted for no other purpose, but rather to instruct Congress what to do, or to leave undone. Fortunate people that we are, we have one set of men chosen to make laws for the Union, and another set of men chosen on purpose to tell them what laws to make.

But, seriously, it strikes us that these instructing resolutions daily dragged forward in our Legislatures, consuming time that ought to be given to the people, are not merely ridiculous, but pernicious, and that they ought to be discontinued. *—Ohio Star.*

Reputation Repudiated.—The following resolutions have been passed by both branches of the Legislature of Illinois:

Resolved By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring thereon, that we fully recognize the legal and moral obligation of discharging, with punctuality, every debt contracted by an authorized agent or agents of this State for a good and valuable consideration, and that the revenues and resources of the State shall be appropriated for that purpose as soon as they can be made available without impoverishing and oppressing the people.

Resolved, That our failure hitherto to meet our obligations has not arisen from any intention on the part of the Legislature, or any respectable portion of the people, to repudiate or evade these obligations, and that we utterly detest and abhor the repudiation of just debts, by States or individuals, as an honorable, dishonorable, and destructive of public and private character.

Old Wine.—At a recent dinner given by President Tyler, at Washington, a bottle of wine was produced which was supposed to be upwards of four hundred years old. This wine is said to have been given to our late townman, the Hon. William Pinckney, by the Senate of Bremen. *Balt. Amer.*

The Philadelphia Semmer says that the Rev. Mr. Burrows, a pastor of the Baptist Church, in Samson street, in that city, has lost his reason.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Another Revolution—Occupancy of Monterey by the U.S. Squadron.

By the arrival of the bark Annahue, at New York, from Vera Cruz, dated in December 19th, we received a letter dated Vera Cruz, Dec. 14th, from the Union says:—

News from the city of Mexico, received yesterday, is very interesting and important. General Guzman, of the Department of San Luis, had declared the dissolution of Congress, and announced the organization of a new one by Santa Ana to form a constitution for the Republic. General Canales of Puebla, has made the same declaration for his department. Those movements created a great sensation. The news reached Mexico by express, and was committed to Gen. Tamez, the Minister of War, who immediately made it known to Congress.

That body at once took a dignified stand, and replied that they would not listen to threats from any military chieftain, and would continue to sit till driven from the hall by force of arms. This is purely a military movement, which has been in embryo for some time.

News have arrived here, from the west of the occupation of Monterey, a town in California, by Commodore T. Ap Caley, by Jones of the U.S. frigate Patma, and Corvete Evans. He held the town about two days and then gave it up, declaring that he took the town in consequence of a report that war was declared by the United States against Mexico.

The Mexican general in command gave information of a body of 3000 Texans marching to war to Rio Grande. Campechy still holds out against the government of Mexico. The garrison of Vera Cruz was momentarily expected to declare in favor of the revolution against Congress.

Mr. W. B. Dryden, with seven other Americans who had been confined nearly twelve months in Chetuma, have been liberated by the Mexican government, through the interposition of the United States minister.

Latest from the Coast of Africa.—By the Brig Wasp, the New York Tribune has received from Sierra Leone. A slave was captured on the leeward coast, near about 500 slaves on board by the English brig of war Curlew, and taken into Sierra Leone, where she remained when the Wasp left. Her name was not recalled. The Tammies were at war yet with their neighbors, although no battles had been fought lately. Business was not very brisk. It is very healthy on all the coast; much more so than has been known for a long time. There were no American vessels of war in the port of Sierra Leone.

The two vessels detained by the Haytiens have been liberated, and have arrived at Havana. The political aspect there is none of the smoothest. The Government have sent out from Spain two new regiments. An English black abolitionist was arrested a few days since and put to work in the chain gang. Every thing seems to be in a ferment, and the Government daily show their want of confidence in the support of the people on any emergency.

British Rejoicings over Loco Foco Triumphs.—The London Times has an article, rejoicing over the triumphs of the Free Trade Party in the Empire State of America, and the utter prostration of the Tariff Party. It vainly remarks that by proper management on the part of the Ministry, the admission of English manufactures into the market of the United States may now be secured on conditions which will secure the prosperity of British manufacturing industry for many years.

Thus, we see the pauper labor of Europe is again to be brought in competition with free American industry, if British interests can succeed in repealing our Tariff!

After the close of the late war, Gov. Porter in his message says that notwithstanding every discouragement, confidence was restored, business resumed its accustomed channels, and one of the most flourishing seasons in the history of our country succeeded. That enormous debt was in process of time, entirely extinguished. Those who recommended the necessary measures to the attainment of this great end have been rewarded with respect and gratitude.

If he had told what these measures were, he might have made himself more intelligible; they were principally a Protective Tariff and a National Currency. Give us these again, and the power of fluctuation, by the attacks of denunciations, and we shall see another flourishing season in the history of our country. Without them all legislation is vain. It attempted remedies useless! *Forum.*

Distress in Philadelphia.—The evidences of extreme poverty and acute distress (says the Spirit of the Times) stare us terribly in the face. Yesterday several persons begged one of our magistrates to send them to prison to save them from the pangs of hunger, and on Tuesday we saw a very handsome woman coax the Mayor to commit her to Moyamensing for the same reason.

The Stockholders in the Bank of N. Carolina have come to the determination to surrender their shares. This says the Fayetteville Observer—is the result of the bitter warfare which a set of unprincipled politicians, in the Legislature and amongst us, have waged against the Bank, whereby their business has been rendered unprofitable, and their managers exposed to most base and unprincipled imputations, in which honorable men are not willing to engage.

National Stock—Relief to the States.

It is objected to the plan of National relief to the States that the General Government itself has no credit of its own, and that it is in debt, and cannot borrow twelve millions either at home or abroad, but the issue of two hundred millions, as the issue of the Government, would be absurd when the Government has not even revenue enough to meet its own annual expenses.

To these objections and to all such, the simple facts of our own history furnish a sufficient reply. At the close of the last war the National debt was in the short of the amount now proposed to be issued as a National stock; and at the period our population, commerce, and resources, were not in the aggregate one-half of what they are now. Yet by the adoption of sound measures of policy the burden of that national debt was not felt during its existence, and while annual payments of both principal and interest were being on, the country enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. The condition of this nation now is indeed lamentable—because sound policy has been abandoned. No fair estimate of the resources and energies of the Republic can be made from existing indications.

A strong man prostrated by a languishing malady can do nothing that requires strength or courage. But let him be restored by healing remedies to health and vigor, and he may emulate Samson.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, with a population of some three millions, an insupportable commerce, and with the existing effects of long continued hostilities still enfeebling the infant energies of the country, and under circumstances so unpromising and with means so small, the National Government could assume the independence of the States, and maintain the burden of its own, to an aggregate amount of more than one hundred millions, what should be the fear that the United States now would be unable to sustain a debt of two hundred millions with a population of eighteen millions, second only to that of the first commercial nation in the world, and with resources and elements of wealth, intelligence, inexhaustible, and growing under the progress of continual development?

The annual interest on the national debt of Great Britain is equal to the whole aggregate principal of two hundred millions of dollars. When the expenses of her army, of her navy, and of all her establishments, are computed, what a mass of annual expenditure is exhibited! It would seem strange indeed if Great Britain can spare alone and sustain her credit upon such circumstances, and this country be unable to meet without embarrassment the obligations of a debt requiring only some six or eight millions annually.

The policy then of Mr. W. C. C. Johnson's plan should be determined by its own merits. The ability of the General Government to extend the proposed relief is beyond question. The public lands are sufficient to constitute a sinking fund, simple and enduring. The question then is, as we have intimated on previous occasions, whether the existing imbecilities of the country can be borne by the people better in their capacity as a nation than in their capacity as separate States. *—Balt. Amer.*

The Times.—The Philadelphia North American says that a statement from the Treasurer of the Girard Fund has lately been made public, which furnishes a practical comment upon the financial condition of these days. The great sum of \$2,000,000, which was to have erected the magnificent monument to the memory of the bequest, has dwindled to a pitiful sum; \$631,898 of it has been expended; the balance is in depreciated stocks, whose market value is about \$375,000. The \$500,000 which was to have made the Delaware front of Philadelphia the most magnificent of river sides, is in stocks of a like character. The \$10,000 which was to have warmed the fire-side of many a poor housekeeper, yielded in the year \$455, and is worth in the market \$5,600. The residuary fund of \$525,656 of stock and loans, yielded nothing during the year. How much less worth is a problem that time, not mathematics, must decide. The receipts into the treasury during the year were \$245,275 92. The balance in the treasury at the end of the year was \$34,502 60. Who needs a better sermon than this upon the vanity of wealth?

The building of steamboats at Pittsburgh for which her situation is so admirably adapted, has been carried on extensively during the past year. It appears by a statement furnished to the editors of the Gazette by the Surveyor of that port, that the number of steamboats registered as belonging to the District of Pittsburgh for the year 1845, were thirty three, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,617 tons. These boats are all owned in Pittsburgh and the vicinity, and were all built or finished and received their engines there. Of this number, thirty six were built during the last year, as were also four large steamboats for other ports below. This is a large number of boats to be turned out in one season, and whilst their erection has brought into requisition vast quantities of domestic material, it has also diffused thousands of dollars among the industrious classes of the community.

The home farm of the late Henry Nicholas near New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. containing 201 acres, was sold on Monday week for \$80 per acre, making the gross sum of \$16,080. Another farm of the deceased, containing 60 acres, was sold for \$76 per acre.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has decided not to grant any act of incorporation hereafter, without making the incorporators personally responsible.

The proposition for a National Whig Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, has gone round the whole circuit of newspapers, and we have marked but one exception to the general acquiescence in it, which exception, so far as the Presidency is concerned, proceeded on the ground that the general preference for that office has been already sufficiently indicated. The objection, however, of the proposition that has reached us is from the *Crescent City*, and, concerning entirely its suggestions, we have pleasure in transferring it to our columns. *—Nat. Int.*

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS FREE DEC. 27. WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The proposition, which first appeared in the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, to hold a National Convention for the purpose of ratifying the expression of the popular will in regard to the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and to nominate a Vice President upon the same ticket, has been received every where with manifest gratification. It has been hailed as the harbinger of certain success—as a means of quieting the discontent of those who consider such a nomination due to the Whig party, as well as establishing the confidence of others, by offering the nomination for the Presidency to a favorite candidate in a manner which will ensure his acceptance of it.

From the Atroostook to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to St. Peter's, we hear of but one individual spoken of as the Whig candidate in the next Presidential canvass. There is, so to speak, an unanimous feeling in relation to the office. Yet it should be borne in mind that the Convention may assist in giving form and consistency to local nominations, however numerous, and will place our nominee before the country in the old-fashioned way. This will subvert every jealousy and allay any pique that may linger in the breast of the few who have thought of other persons in connection with the Chief Magistracy: it will effectually unite the Whig ranks, and secure the grand mass, and secure the complete union and identity of the whole Whig body.

For our own part, we are for placing the Whig party beyond the reach of accident. We are in favor of that mode of nomination which will best concentrate the masses and bring out the entire Whig strength. More especially are we in favor of making the nomination of a Vice President in full assembly of the Whigs, of sending delegates to the Convention with express reference to that nomination; so that, if a yet greater calamity than has happened should befall the country, the Administration would devolve upon a "statesman of approved faith, and a patriot who has been tried in the furnace and found pure gold."

It should be remembered that Mr. Clay has not accepted any of the numerous nominations that have been made of him by State Conventions or primary assemblies of the People. We feel persuaded that he would not be willing that his name should be used at the next canvass, unless satisfied that he was the choice of the united Whig party. There is scarcely a doubt in the mind of any one that he is the choice of the united party; yet a nomination by a National Convention can only make it appear in a way to excite press cavil and silence all complaint.

Besides this, it has been usual to offer the candidate the compliments of a national nomination, and no one deserves such an honor from the hands of the Whigs more than HENRY CLAY. We deem it not only good policy to make the nomination in the usual way, but it is due to Mr. CLAY to present him to the People in the manner best calculated to secure to him the universal support of the party—of its fragments as well as of the great body of the Whigs. We do not speak of this matter *ex cathedra*, but we doubt not that if Mr. CLAY's name were thus brought out, he would accept a nomination, which he has not yet done, though made in many places and in many other ways.

The article in the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer mentioned the second Monday in December, 1845, and the city of Baltimore the most proper place, for such a Convention. To these suggestions we have no objection; though Philadelphia would be as good a place, and that city has stood by the Whig cause through good and evil report, might deserve the compliment of being selected on the occasion.

In respect to the principles upon which the Convention should be called, we concur in the views of the Lexington Intelligencer. The vote in Convention should represent the electoral vote in each State. Each State should send as many representatives to the Convention as the Whig electors, but the delegates, be they more or less, should vote the electoral vote of the State which they represent. This would place the remote States on an equality with those nearer the city in which the Convention is held.

The State of Louisiana should vote six votes (equal to her electoral vote) in the Convention, if she had but one member in attendance; and Pennsylvania should be allowed only 26 votes, her electoral vote) though she were represented by a thousand delegates. If any other principle be adopted, those States immediately in the vicinity of the Convention will have an undue and unjust advantage.

In order to obviate any misunderstanding upon this head we think the Whig members of Congress ought to agree upon the plan of holding the Convention upon the place and time of meeting. As that would be desirable to have as many of the Whig fathers in Council as could be conveniently secured, we think it would be impolitic to restrict the number to be present from each State to the electoral vote of such State; but that each should be entitled to vote in Convention her full number under the law of '38, and in the pockets of the

electoral vote, and no more, is an indispensable requisite to a fair representation of the popular will.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.
WASHINGTON Jan. 9.
THE EXCHIEQUER.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, said that he had been unanimously instructed by the Committee to report the following resolution, accompanied by a report, viz:

Resolved, That the plan of the Exchequer, presented by the Secretary of the Treasury at the last session, ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Atherton of the minority, submitted an amendment, to the effect that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a plan for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money; and as far as possible, to substitute a provision of law to "take the public money from Executive discretion, and prevent it from being used for private speculation and emolument, and rendering the Government free from the influence of banking corporations.

Mr. Fillmore asked the printing of several extra copies of the report of the Committee, and that the consideration of the resolution and amendment be postponed to two weeks from to-day, and made the special order of the day.

Mr. Cushing moved that the report of the Committee and the resolution and the amendment be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where there was already a bill on this subject.

Mr. Johnson of Md. asked the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fillmore) whether the Committee intended to bring in any plan during this session on the currency? He understood that the resolution was a negative proposition, and that they will not recommend the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

Mr. Fillmore said that he was not aware that the Committee would take any further action on the subject, unless expressly instructed by the House. Mr. Cushing then spoke against the course pursued by the Committee, leading that they had not performed their duty, the course proposed by the gentleman from New York would preclude discussion, but his (Mr. Cushing's) would open up the entire subject in debate.

Mr. Arnold remarked that they had had the report, and bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts for twelve months, and before they entered into a discussion these reports presented to-day ought to be printed that members might have an opportunity of reading them.

Mr. Pickens was in favor of making the subject the order of the day, so that whenever the whole matter came up, they might have the year and days in the House.

Mr. Wise inquired of Mr. Pickens whether the Committee of Ways and Means was preparing or making any new plan to be submitted to them.

Mr. Pickens replied that his impression was that it was not. Mr. Johnson of Md. was in favor of referring the reports to the Committee of the Whole where there is a bill relative to the subject. In that event, any gentleman might propose his own plan. He would not put the duty in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, but he would trust to the House itself; and he would, with great cheerfulness, vote on any specific proposition which shall be presented. If none should be submitted, he would himself bring one forward.

Mr. Potts would have preferred that the Committee had recommended a Bank of the United States; and he was in favor of having the reports printed and their consideration postponed until some future day.

Mr. Fillmore replied to Mr. Cushing in defence of the report of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wise, in defence of the Exchequer, asked Mr. Fillmore why, if the Committee did not approve of the plan, they did not report a better?

Mr. Fillmore said that two plans had heretofore been presented, but they had been vetoed by the President.

Mr. Wise remarked that the gentleman meant the Bank bill. Well, he would send to the people with the cry, "No Bank or nothing—Aut Caesar aut nullus."

Mr. Granger declared here, as he had often done elsewhere before, that he did not believe that any member of Congress had been base enough to record his vote in favor of this plan. It was enough for him to say at this time that the Exchequer was a monstrous long shoot of a Government Bank, engraved on the main stalk of the Sub-Treasury.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. C. said that this late land, which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) said had been committed to the wife (the Committee of Ways and Means) had been so tubbed in the tail by Mr. Cushing, and was ears pierced, that if it was let to run in the Executive mansion, the President himself would not be able to recognize the pet. The gentleman from Massachusetts, too, had endeavored to throw the wool in the eyes of members of the House.

of John Tyler, to having it regulated according to law.

Mr. Thomas F. Marshall said, with reference to the Exchequer, that he would take the law of '80 or the Sub-Treasury, rather than a machine of this description. In a review of the Administration, he remembered that he had heard it stand out of doors that the Administration was a parenthesis; and any body, by examining the grammar books, would perceive that a parenthesis was something that could be left out without injuring the sentence.

Mr. M. went generally into the history of political parties; attempting to show that gentlemen of the "strict construction school" put more reliance in a word or a parenthesis, than they did in the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Proffitt obtained the floor; and the House adjourned, after ordering the usual number of reports to be printed. [Mr. Marshall's speech above alluded to, was more personal than applicable to the subject under consideration as far as I heard it. The speech was *stilted*, *harsh*, and every thing, and anti-every body. It was a hit at the Democrats for their extreme laxity and folly—a hit at the Whigs now, for what reason was hardly known—and a repudiation of Mr. Tyler also.]

Oregon Territory.—The success of the British in the war with China having secured to them a novel station and a permanent foothold in that quarter of the world, it may be presumed that their claim to our Pacific coast will be less readily given up—since their commercial interests in that ocean would be greatly subverted by the occupancy of the Oregon already partially held by their traders. The delay, therefore, which has been allowed in interpose and to defer the settlement of the disputed question of boundary on our North Western frontier, may result in an accumulation of difficulties which might have been avoided by a prompt adjustment of the point in controversy.

We quote and adopt fully the following remarks of the New York Evening Post: "It is a duty which the United States owe to mankind, to assert indelibly its title to its proper territory, and to guard it religiously from all encroachments by the powers of Europe, that it may become the home of men living under democratic institutions, framed after the pattern of our own. We hold this territory in trust for future generations, and we have not permission either to surrender it voluntarily, or let it pass from our hands through our own negligence. We have no right to give up a foot of the domain which Providence has put under our charge, to the evil of a colonial or aristocratic government. We should early mark out our frontier, and take early measures to hold them sacred against the invasion of the governments of the old world."

When the bill for the extension of the authority of the government over the Oregon territory was under discussion in the Senate in 1839, it was stated by Mr. Linn that three thousand persons were ready to emigrate from Massachusetts, as shown by memorials from the State, if they could be assured that they would enjoy, in the event of their removal, the protection of the laws of the United States. The bill again was discussed Monday in the Senate. If it should become a law, the tide of emigration would soon set across the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific. It may come to pass within the present generation that the products of China and the East Indies will be brought into the interior of the Republic and even into our Atlantic cities through the route of the Columbia river, and our inland communications with the West.

Amos Kendall, it is said, is confined within prison limits for debt. A singular series of reverses has Amos experienced during his short life. A Yankee school-master seeking his fortune in the west, an editor—his misadventures related at one time in the family of Henry Clay—at another hardly able to keep away from the sheriff in the District—gets a good office in the Treasury Department—is reputed rich—speculates largely in Indian lands—is Postmaster General—again an editor—now in prison, poor.

Earthquake.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in that city on the night of the 4th instant, about fifteen minutes past nine. It lasted three or four minutes, and shook the furniture, looking glasses, &c., in an extraordinary manner. Slight shocks were also felt at Charleston and Columbia, S. C. the same night at the same hour.

The Bev of Tunis has, by a decree, struck off the fingers from every slave in his dominions; that up every slave market, and declared the entire extinguishment of human slavery.

Col Hitchcock, in Florida, has succeeded in capturing the principal Indian chief and several warriors, and the whole of them have come in, to emigrate West.

Well executed counterfeit five dollar notes of the State Bank of Newark, New Jersey, are in circulation in Philadelphia. The law of '38, and in the pockets of the



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Jan. 16, 1843.

Our thanks for the State Treasurer's Report upon the Finances of Pennsylvania.

We were in error in announcing last week the election of Mr. Bucher, as Clerk of the Senate. He had been fixed upon in caucus as the "party candidate," and we presumed that settled the matter. But it appears, when the election came on, some of the "party" chose fit to throw off the shackles for the time being, and went over to Mr. Higgins, a conservative, who was elected, receiving the entire Whig vote, and that of four loco Senators.

The Hon. Anson V. Parsons, Secretary of State under Gov. Porter, has been nominated to the President Judgeship of the General Sessions at Philadelphia, vacated by the resignation of Judge Barton.

U. S. Senator.
On Tuesday last, JAMES BUCHANAN was re-elected by the Legislature, U. S. Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next. He was elected on the first ballot, having 74 votes, John Banks, 24.

Impeachment of Gov. Porter.
A petition was laid before the House of Representatives of this State a few days ago, signed by ten or twelve individuals, asking that articles of impeachment may be preferred against David R. Porter, for using his influence to procure the passage of the re-emption resolutions of April 3, 1840; for compromising with D. M. Brodhead, Joseph Solms, and others, to procure the aforesaid law; for conspiring with the aforesaid persons to defend the U. S. Bank, &c., for issuing his message of April 4, 1842, and ordering prosecutions against witnesses who had not done testifying before the Investigating Committee, and for refusing to order criminal prosecutions against Brodhead, Solms, Read, and others, since the Investigating Committee closed its labors, &c. This paper was referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Elwell, McCann, Robinson, Kerr, (of Mercer) and Parke.

Capital Punishment.
On Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Sharswood, from the Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to abolish Capital Punishment in this Commonwealth.

A resolution passed the House on Tuesday last, 60 to 28, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote for refunding to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, at New Orleans, in 1815.

State Treasurer. The election of this officer will take place to-day, in Convention of both Houses. Seventeen candidates were nominated in the House of Representatives on Thursday. We think the present incumbent, John Mann, Esq. will be re-elected. He is generally well esteemed as an officer.

Salaries of the Judges.—A bill has passed both Houses, repealing the act which increased the salaries of the Judges.

It is rumored that the Hon. Charles McClure, of Cumberland county, will be appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. Porter, in the room of Judge Parson, nominated to the Bench of the Criminal Court at Philadelphia.

A convention of the Friends of Mr. Buchanan was held at Harrisburg on Monday and Tuesday last, and was very respectfully attended. He was placed in nomination for the Presidency.

Col. Hillen, Mayor of Baltimore, was attacked with paralysis on Thursday morning last. The limbs on one side are considerably paralyzed, but it is thought he will survive.

Congress.
The time of both Houses was pretty much occupied last week, in the discussion of General Jackson's bill, the Bankrupt Bill, and the Exchequer question, a sketch of the debate on which will be found in the preceding page.

Georgia herself again.—A special election has just been held in Georgia for a member of Congress in room of Mr. Habersham, deceased; and returns have already been received, which render the election of the Whig candidate pretty certain—majority estimated at 2500. We don't

think it probable to announce the result of the election until the 1st of February. A Mr. Hudson went into the Bayview to purchase powder, with a loaded gun, on the 25th inst. While examining a barrel of powder, the barrel exploded, and he was killed.

Mr. King was confined to the Chair, and briefly recounted his thanks. Mr. King represents the town of Danvers, and was President of the Senate for two or three years.—*Finis.*

The Philadelphia Evening Journal mentions a rumor that the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, had died at the spot. A number of letters were in a very peculiar manner

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Death of Francis S. Key

The Hon. Francis S. Key, of Washington City, died very suddenly in Baltimore, on Wednesday evening last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Howard, Esq. The Courts of Baltimore immediately adjourned, and meetings were held, and suitable testimonials adopted. On the receipt of the news at Washington, there was a general expression of regret in every part of the metropolis, the deceased being highly esteemed as a jurist and a citizen. The Supreme Court immediately adjourned, in token of respect for his public and private character. A meeting was held of the Bar, which is said to have been highly solemn and imposing. There was a committee of eight appointed to attend the funeral, to represent the Supreme Court and the District Court. Mr. Key was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Oregon Territory.

A very interesting debate upon the bill in regard to this Territory, sprung up in the Senate on Thursday. The speakers were Sevier, Linn and Benton. They all took the same ground, that we ought at once to assume regular jurisdiction. Mr. Benton went further, however, and said the President had done wrong in refusing the information asked for, and that Secretary Webster had communicated a proposition to Lord Ashburton, which he dare not make known to the American people. I apprehend (said he) that he made a proposition to surrender the territory beyond the degree of the 49th latitude; and if he has, (continued Mr. B.) "accused and infamous be the man, that proposes to give up one jot or one tittle of the territory. If any such proposition is made here or elsewhere, I shall not fail to brand it as treason to the country." Mr. Benton continued with great warmth, and said war between the United States and Great Britain was in the vista, and the latter power was preparing for it, and it must come, before us going to war under the command of a man who would not do us must postpone it for a time.

Trial at York.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Parker, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Miles, has engaged the York court for nearly two weeks past. On Thursday morning it was concluded, and the jury in about 20 minutes returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Somers Affair.—The New York Commercial Advertiser states that in the U. S. District Court on Tuesday, Mr. Seale, acting as counsel for and in behalf of Mrs. Cromwell, widow of the man executed on board the U. S. brig Somers, applied for a warrant for the arrest of Commander Mackenzie and Lieut. Ganssevoort, with a view to their trial on the charge of wilful murder. Judge Betts, on Wednesday morning, read a long and very able opinion on the application, which his Honor must have passed a large portion of the night in studying out and writing. He denied the application freely on the ground, that it is exceedingly questionable whether the civil Courts have jurisdiction of the case; and, secondly, because the present, at all events, is not a proper time for such a proceeding. The case is under examination before a properly organized and appointed tribunal, by which it will undoubtedly be dealt with as justice shall require; and it would be exceedingly disrespectful and inappropriate to say the least, for a civil Court to interfere while the action of that tribunal is yet in progress.

The Earthquake.—The recent earthquake was experienced at Madison, Indiana, on the 4th inst. about 9 P. M., with such violence that the windows of the houses shook as though struck by a heavy gale of wind. At Louisville the shock was also felt about 9 o'clock in the evening. It continued about thirty seconds.

We learn, says the Salem Observer, that on Wednesday morning last week, the thermometer at Northampton stood at 19 degrees below zero, and that a short distance down the river, it was several degrees lower. The snow in the valleys was twenty-two feet deep.

Distressing Casualty.—The Louisville Journal states that the steamboat Macdonald, grounded at Goose Island, on her way up to St. Louis, and sent her passengers on shore in the yawl. In getting them aboard again the yawl capsized, and about twenty persons are supposed to have been lost. A few were saved by getting to the quays of the town.

In democratic Virginia no man can vote, unless he is a freeman or a housekeeper. And in democratic South Carolina, a representative to the General Court must own a freehold of five hundred acres and ten negroes.

We learn from the Cincinnati Chronicle that the number of Hogs killed at that place this season up to the 1st of January was 115,000. It is supposed that the number will reach before the season is over 150,000. The meat is said to be very fine. A portion of the hog skins put up this season has been for Europe and other foreign markets. The scarcity of money has prevented any exportation this season.

A Dreadful Explosion.—On the 30th September a dreadful explosion of gun powder took place in the old China Bazaar at Canton. A Mr. Hudson went into the Bazaar to purchase powder, with a loaded gun, on the 25th inst. While examining a barrel of powder, the barrel exploded, and he was killed.

Mr. King was confined to the Chair, and briefly recounted his thanks. Mr. King represents the town of Danvers, and was President of the Senate for two or three years.—*Finis.*

The Philadelphia Evening Journal mentions a rumor that the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, had died at the spot. A number of letters were in a very peculiar manner

Impeachment of the President.

On Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives of the U. S. States, Mr. Botts introduced a number of charges against the President in the way of impeachment, and asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges. But little debate took place, and the previous question was called. The House, by a vote of 122 to 83, refused to sustain Mr. B's propositions. The following are the specifications read by Mr. Botts to the House:

1. I charge him with gross usurpation of power, and violation of law in attempting to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts of long standing that had been by them rejected for want of legal authority to pay, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were obeyed; by virtue of which three thousands were drawn from the public Treasury without the authority of law.

2. I charge him with a wicked and corrupt abuse of the power of appointment and removal from office; first, in displacing those who were competent and faithful in the discharge of their public duties, only because they were supposed to entertain a political preference for another; and, secondly, in bestowing them on creatures of his own will, and regardless of the public welfare and his duty to the country.

3. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of aiding to execute a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by placing on the records of the State Department his objections to a law as carrying no constitutional obligation with it; whereby the several States of the Union were invited to disregard and disobey a law of Congress which he himself had sanctioned and sworn to see faithfully executed; from which nothing but disorder, confusion and anarchy can follow.

4. I charge him with being guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, with an utter defiance of the public will, and total indifference to the public interests.

5. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the just operations of Government which involved no constitutional difficulty on his part, of depriving the Government of all legal means of revenue, and assuming to himself the whole power of taxation, and of collecting duties of the people without the authority or sanction of law.

6. I charge him with an arbitrary, despotic, and corrupt abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political resentments against the Senate of the United States for a constitutional exercise of their prerogative in the rejection of his nominees to office, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his disregard of the interests of the people and his duty to the country.

7. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress, which led to the legislation and useless public expense, and by which he has brought such dishonor on himself as to qualify him from administering the Government with advantage to the country.

8. I charge him with an illegal and unconstitutional exercise of power in instituting a commission to investigate past transactions under a former administration of the custom-house in New York, under the pretence of seeing the laws faithfully executed, with having arrested the investigation at a moment when the inquiry was to be made as to the manner in which those laws were executed under his own Administration; with having directed or sanctioned the appropriation of large sums of the public revenue to the compensation of officers of his own creation, without the authority of law; which, if sanctioned, would place the entire revenues of the country at his disposal.

9. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of having withheld from the Representatives of the People information called for, and declared to be necessary to the discharge of their duties.

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Botts in connection with the proceedings, was as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the truth of the charges preferred against John Tyler, and to report to this House the testimony taken in each case, and to propose such measures as may be deemed necessary to require the impeachment of the House.

On Friday morning a great stage of business was done in the House. Mr. Botts moved for the re-consideration of the resolutions proposed by him, and they were agreed to. Judge Baldwin and Mr. Botts were passengers, and they were offered at their value, a contented and happy lying upon the lounge the morning. The members are

Parade.—The New Hampshire Patriot says: "We understand that a large number of soldiers are to be sent to the whole of our State, caused him to pick up the sword, and the sword was in the hands of the soldiers, and taken there to get prepared for the soldiers."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the National Forum.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1843.
The Speaker of the Senate, this morning, in accordance with a resolution passed to that effect, announced the following Standing Committees:

Accounts.—Messrs. Demick, Cochran, Headley, Crabb, and Wiley.
Pensions.—Messrs. Gorgas, Smith, Craig, Wiley, Mullin.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Gibbons, Sullivan, McLaughlin, Kiddle, Saxton.
Militia.—Messrs. Horton, Eyer, Smith, Bester, Mullin.

Banks.—Messrs. Kiddle, Crabb, Bester, Mathers, Black.
Education.—Messrs. Champneys, Hodgeson, Demick, Shacklin, Wiley.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Bester, Fegely, Bester, Headley, Darse.
Bills.—Messrs. Hegarty, Bigler, Craig, Penniman, Hill.

Electricity.—Messrs. Black, Gorgas, Headley, Bailey, Farrelly.
Corporations.—Messrs. Headley, Kline, Gibbons, Stewart, Kiddle.

Vice.—Messrs. Eyer, Brower, Gibbons, McLaughlin, Mullin.
Estates.—Messrs. McLaughlin, Kline, Champneys, Sullivan, Kiddle.

Finance.—Messrs. McLaughlin, Champneys, Sparklin, Black, Darse.
Chairs.—Messrs. Sullivan, Bailey, Gorgas, Darse, Eyer.

Library.—Messrs. Penniman, Headley, Kiddle.
Public Buildings.—Messrs. Wiley, Crabb, Horton, Eyer, Mathers.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, the Auditor General submitted a statement of the amount of Relief Notes presented by holders, and by him converted into State Stock, within the last year, of which the following is an abstract:

Notes of the Harrisburg Bank, \$1,042 00
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, 23,000 00
Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, 65,000 00

Bank of Chester county, 50,000 00
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, 65,500 00
Total, \$201,542 00

The State Treasurer informed the Senate that there are now in the Treasury subject to cancellation, \$67,815 00 of Relief notes.

Standing Committee of the House.
Ways and Means.—Messrs. Ellwell, Gray, Rockhill, Deford, Tustin, Ligon, and Kerr of Mercer.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Barrell, Ellwell, Shaw, Wood, Deford, James, Whitman, Morris, Hoag, and Brawley.

Claims.—Messrs. McCullough, Clinton, Robinson, Lowry, Trago, Cummins, and Hood.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Kerr of Mercer, Postlethwaite, Blair, Marshall, Bush, Brindle, and Warfel.

Pensions and Gratitudes.—Messrs. Brawley, Pickering, Craig, Morgan, Bacon, Overfield and Storck.

Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Hinchman, McKenon, Hollis, Spies, Hahn, Kline, and Kennedy, of Cumberland.

Riots in Philadelphia.

There has been a series of disgraceful riots in the district of Kensington, during the past week, arising from a "strike" among the workmen. They grew gradually worse, until Wednesday evening, when they assembled in mobs, and fortified themselves in the market house. Every effort was made to quiet them; but the Sheriff finally called out a strong posse of 500 men, and ordered them to order to the market-house to arrest the ring-leaders. They were met by the mob, the Sheriff knocked down, and much injured, and the posse fled precipitately, and left the mob triumphant.

During Thursday, the excitement was very great; but a large body of military was called out, under Gen. Cadwallader, which kept the mob in awe. Our latest accounts are up to that evening.

The Millerites are preaching at Harrisburg every afternoon, and have (says the Reporter) made sundry converts.

A Large Bankrupt.—There is a petition in bankruptcy in Massachusetts, in which the assets of the bankruptcy are named at \$1,588,019. Among the debts is one of \$300,000 to Baring, Brothers & Co., of London. The degree of bankruptcy is applied by able counsel, on behalf of certain foreign houses.

A Hint.
We wonder whether those of our subscribers, who have not given us a cent for a number of years, are aware that it costs us a good deal to furnish a paper for their accommodation; and if it does this cost, how we would ask them, are we to "raise the funds" to meet these expenses, if they withhold payment of our dues from us for years? We hope they will take the matter into consideration, and do what justice and propriety require.

WARRANTS.
On the 29th ult. at Petersburg, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. Solomon Starnes, to Miss Leah Cline—all of Adams county.

On the 5th inst. by the same Mr. Peter Clapper, to Miss Rebecca Peters—all of Adams county.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. H. S. Schneck, Mr. Andrew Kemp, to Miss Susanna Kery, both of Adams county.

DIED.
On the 8th of November last, near Floresant, St. Louis county, Missouri, Mrs. Sarah Downs, wife of Mr. Michael Downs, formerly of Gettysburg, aged 98 years.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Adam Fried, of German township, aged 98 years.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.
The Pennsylvania Society, of Pennsylvania College, will celebrate its Twelfth Anniversary, on Wednesday Evening the 15th of February next, at 6 o'clock, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg. Several Orations will be delivered by active members of the Society. The Choir of Christ's Church have judiciously consented to perform. The friends and amateurs of Literature generally, are invited to attend.

H. Cooper.
J. A. Reidenau, Comm.
J. H. Fubnestock, Comm.
J. Enock, Arrang.
J. A. Fubnestock, Arrang.

SAVE COSTS.
A FAREWELL, will oblige themselves and me by coming forward and settling their accounts before the first day of March next, as after that time suits will be brought without respect to persons.
GEO. SWOPE, Assignee.

Jan. 15.
The same time will be given to those indebted to J. F. MACFARLANE & Son, who will sell and settle with J. G. MACFARLANE.

BARGAINS.
PRICES REDUCED!
ARNOLD & RUTHAUFF.
We sell the following articles as follows:

Best Rio Coffee, 121 cts per lb.
Best Orleans Sugar, 8 do.
Good Young Orleans Tea, 184 cts per qr.
Superior Household Sugar, 10 cts per lb.

Household articles, 10 cts per lb.
180, extra Orleans do, 10 do.
A very good article do, 8 do.
Pineapple, 10 cts per lb.
Admission, 10 do.

Another Groceries in store, and 6-4 and 6-4 and 6-4 per yd. Best white and colored Cloth.
on Flanders, 121 do.
Red, Green, Yellow and White Woolen, 10 do.
A very good article do, 8 do.
Cottons, 10 cts per lb.
A very good article do, 8 do.
Jan. 16.

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Machine Shops, &c.
AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be offered at Public Sale on Wednesday the 1st day of February next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, in the following real and personal estate of JAMES CHALFANT, late of the Borough of York, deceased:

A Lot of Ground, situate in Newberry street in the Borough of York, a short distance South of Main street, with the buildings thereon erected, viz.:
A TWO STORY
Brick Dwelling-house, and Kitchen, with a good pump in the yard, two large

Machine Shops, and an excellent set of tools, a barn and carriage house. Attached to the shops is a horse power with all the necessary fixtures for driving Lathes and other machinery, two very valuable Lathes, a large assortment of Patterns for

valuable tools of every description, necessary for making the above, and a variety of other machines—with a large quantity of Lumber, suitable for the same purposes.

The long established and high character of the deceased as a Mechanist, and the extensive business done in these shops, which will be continued to the time of sale, make this a very desirable property, as the purchaser would be almost certain of securing what has heretofore been a very profitable business.

An inventory will be exhibited on the day of sale. Terms made known by JONATHAN JESSOP, &c., EDWARD JESSOP, York, Jan. 9.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WM. STREETER, ESQ.
Having taken the room formerly occupied as the Sheriff's Office, on the right of Mr. Wm. McClellan's Hotel, will attend to the collection of monies and all the other business of an Attorney that may be entrusted to him, with care and punctuality.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.
Notice is hereby Given, That all Legates and other persons concerned that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 23rd day of January next, viz.:

The account of William B. Sadler, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Funk, deceased.

The account of Joel Bower, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Funk, deceased.

The account of Thomas Ehrhart, Guardian of Jacob C. Weirich, a minor son of Christopher Weirich.

The account of Samuel S. McCree, Administrator of the estate of Robert McCree, deceased.

The account of Joseph Taylor, Administrator of the estate of John Bonner, deceased.

The account of Thomas McKnight, Administrator with the will annexed of Walter Jenkins, dec'd.

The account of John Baker, Benjamin Chronister, and Samuel Chronister, Executors of the last will and testament of John Chronister, deceased.

The final account of Philip Myers, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Philip Myers, dec'd.

WM. KING, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 2, 1843.

ADJOURNED SALE.
The sale of my Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, is adjourned to the Monday of the Court, (the 23d inst.) at which time will commence the sale of Goods at Auction, and continue two days. Goods will be disposed of at auction prices until that time.

RANSOM GOODS.
The particular attention of the Ladies is invited to the stock of Fancy articles on hand, which will be disposed of at reduced prices.

Valuable Medicines.

Valuable Medicines.

Valuable Medicines.
The attention of the Public is earnestly
invited to the following invaluable
Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs.
CAM-TUCK & Co, New York.
Deafness.—Dr. McNaïr's Acoustic Oil
—will relieve at once Deafness of long stand-

Roofting Sings Bone Cure. A sure destruction to Ring-bone; Spavin, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Foundered Horses entirely cured by Rooft's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases.

Liver complaints &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and for removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c.

Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require.

quire external application. It will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface.

Dr. Siphon's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fever or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular; colds, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it.

Sarsaparilla.—Cassiock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Indian Hair Dye.—colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

Tooth Ache.—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments.

American Soothing Syrup—an excellent medicine for children whilst teething.
Rose Ointment—a certain cure for
Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the face
and other cutaneous eruptions.
Baldness—*Balm of Columbia*—for
the hair, which will stop it if falling out, or
restore it on bald places; and on children
make it grow rapidly, or on those who have
lost their hair from any cause.
Piles, &c. are wholly prevented, or
governed if the attack has come on, if you
use the only true Hays' Liniment from Com-
stock & Co.
Daltry's Magical Pain-Extractor
Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever
invented for all new or old Burns, Scalds,

Sores, and Sore eyes.
Headache.—*Dr. Sphon's Headache*
 Remedy will effectually cure sick headache
 either from the Nerves or bilious.
Lin's Spread Plasters.—A better and
 more nice and useful article never was made.
 All should wear them regularly.
Rheumatism and Lameness. positively
 cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs
 restored in the old and young; by the
 Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone
 Linctament—but never without the name of
Cornstock & Co. in it.
Dr. Bartholmeiz's Expectorant will
 prevent or cure all incipient consumption,
 coughs and colds, if taken in time. Remem-
 ber the name and get Cornstock's
Cornstock's Vermifuge will eradicate

All Y^{ou}rms in children or adults, with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Falmestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New York.

All the above valuable medicines can be had at the Drug Stores of S. H. BUEHNER, and S. S. FORNEY, where certificates are furnished sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of their excellency.

Dec 19. Gm

Messrs. Lippincott's Life Medicines.

FALMESTOCK'S medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases

which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable. The happy effects of Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The Life Medicines recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and cruditates constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave

quiescent, collected masses behind us, to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death, and hence the prejudice of those well-informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach,

courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly asserts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, flatulency, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, heart-burn and headache, restlessness, indigestion, anxiety, languor and melancholy, costiveness, diarrhoea, cholera, fevers of all kinds, rheumatism, gout; dropsies of all kinds, gravel, gonorrhoea, asthma and consumption, scurvy, ulcers, inveterate sores, scrofulous eruptions, and bad complexions, eruptive complaints, yellow, cloudy and other discoloured complexion, scabs, scalds, erysipelas, common eruptions, and various other cutaneous affections, and influenza, and various other complaints of the human frame.

patients whom amine had under his name. In
fever and ague, particularly, the Life Medi-
cines have been most eminently successful;
much so that in the Fever and Ague dis-
eases, Physicians almost universally prescribe
them.

All that Mr Moffat requires of his patient,
is to be particular in taking the Life Medi-
cines strictly according to the directions. It
is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything
that he himself may say in their favor, that he
hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the re-
sults of a fair trial.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
J. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 7. — Ty

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.